

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

West Point admits women

WEST POINT, New York, July 8 (AFP). — West Point, the United States Army Military Academy, yesterday admitted 118 women as cadets for the first time in its history.

Eighty women were admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, Tuesday, while the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado, accepted its first women cadets last week.

But the future officers will not be able to fight, according to U.S. law. They will study computer and other scientific speciality fields.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1976 — RAJAB 12, 1396

Price : 50 fils

Old Testament ms. published

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 8 (R). — A limited facsimile edition of the Aleppo Codex, a thousand-year-old manuscript of the Old Testament, has just been published here.

Considered the oldest and most important manuscript of the Old Testament, the Codex was written in about 900 A.D. and has formed the basis for all Hebrew bibles published since then.

Riad returns to Cairo

Fighting still rages in north Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 8 (Agencies). — Fighting forces today captured Amioun, capital of northern Lebanon's Koura district, after a savage street battle which marked a severe setback for the leftist-Palestinian alliance.

Ina'am Ra'ad, leader of the pro-Syrian national Social Party (PPS), announced the fall of Amioun — previously a PPS stronghold — in a written statement.

But a Palestinian spokesman said here that the alliance's Kour

ra offensive had succeeded in taking rightist pressure off Tal Al-Zaatar, besieged and under almost continuous attack for over two weeks.

Fighting meanwhile continued to rage in the north of Lebanon, with conflicting reports coming in on the situation in the coastal town of Shekka.

Phalangists and their rightwing allies continued to affirm they controlled the town, but the leftists and Palestinians said their men

were inside and were resisting attacks.

Clashes spread along the northern coast, where tanks and armoured vehicles had turned the conflict into full-scale battles, reports from the front said.

A rightwing radio said its troops had now recaptured about 15 villages that were overrun by the leftists when the fighting flared up five days ago.

Observers said, however, that neither side was believed to be totally in control, as the villages are rather large, making mop-up operations difficult.

The 17-day-old battle for the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Al-Zaatar, in the Beirut suburbs, continued unabated today, with the Palestinians displaying fierce resistance.

With the perimeter of this enclave to rightist territory continuing to dwindle, the Palestinians made a swift counterthrust today in an attempt to relieve some of the pressure and broke through east of the camp.

Informed sources, meanwhile, said leftists have sought Soviet aid.

Khaddam ends Moscow visit

MOSCOW, July 8 (AFP). — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Hakim Khaddam left here today at the end of a four-day visit, TASS news agency reported.

He was seen off by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

But 3 hijackers escaped

Gur: Entebbe raid triumph for Israeli intelligence

TEL AVIV, July 8 (AFP). — Israeli army chief of staff Lieutenant-General Mordechai Gur revealed today that the Israelis began planning to liberate the Entebbe hijack hostages just two days after the Air France plane was hijacked.

General Gur told a press conference that experts began examining the problem on Tuesday of last week, 49 hours after a pro-Palestinian group hijacked the plane and forced it to fly to Entebbe, Uganda.

It was not until Friday, however, that they came up with a plan of action which was approved the following day by the Israeli authorities he said.

The raid, in which the Israelis secured the release of more than 100 hostages, at the cost of four deaths, including three of the hostages took place early on Sunday morning.

Gen. Gur said however that

died and hundreds to have been wounded.

He had been named as leader of the coup attempt along with former army Captain Bushra Abdalla, who was captured a few days ago.

Sudan has accused Libya of sending mercenaries to carry out the coup. It has severed diplomatic relations and all other ties with Libya.

President Nimeiry told military units here today the mercenaries crossed into Sudan from north and west in groups of two or three.

Some of them had been in Sudan for more than a year, taking jobs as labourers, the agency quoted him as saying.

They hurried their weapons in five stores in the desert 60 miles (96 km) north of Khartoum. Two stores have been discovered, President Nimeiry said.

The weapons were transported by lorries to the targets on the eve of the coup attempt.

A first group of attackers intended to paralyse the armed forces, kill the president, ministers, army leaders, and senior officials.

Another group would arrive to "consolidate the invasion and control the situation," the president said.

(Continued on page 6)

West Berlin authorities: we knew of escape plan

WEST BERLIN, July 8 (R). — West Berlin's justice authorities were warned 10 hours in advance that four women anarchists would be freed from a top-security prison in the city, a justice department spokesman said today.

He said that on Tuesday afternoon a man with a crisp, forceful voice called the press office of the Justice Department and announced: "this is the June-the-Second Movement. We shall free the prisoners."

"Oxford (Senator Hermann Oxford, the city minister for justice) will be killed."

Early on Wednesday morning the four women escaped from Lehrterstrasse women's prison by overpowering two warders at gunpoint and sliding down the prison wall on knotted bedclothes. They vanished without trace.

The spokesman said the telephone warning was passed on immediately to security officials, but added that such calls were received quite frequently.

Police said they believed the (Continued on page 6)

Prince Hassan exhorts graduate-teachers

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan, Thursday evening, presided over the graduation ceremony of the students of the men- and women- teacher colleges of Jordan which was held at the Amman International Stadium of Hussein's Youth City.

In his address to the graduates, His Royal Highness reviewed the developing process of education in Jordan, stressing in particular the continuing support which the government lends to widening the scope of education in all of its different stages laying special emphasis on technical and vocational training.

Prince Hassan pointed to the "successful legions of graduates who walk onwards raising slogans of Knowledge and Effort within the framework of Jordan's sound experiment to develop its own resources and utilise its vast manpower."

Jordanians attending the various educational institutions, the Prince revealed, comprise 30 per cent of the population. He said that a number of high, and intermediate, level institutions have recently been established in order to meet Jordan's need for talents in the technical fields.

Among these were the Technical Institute for Girls, established in Amman in 1974, the Polytechnic Institute, in 1975, and the Agriculture Teacher Institute, set up in the southern town of Shobek.

The Crown Prince said that in appreciation of the graduating teachers' noble role in Jordan's society the government has extended to them special financial allowances designed to improve their living conditions. In addition to that, His Royal Highness said that His Majesty King Hussein has already issued an order for the implementation of housing projects for the teachers to be set up in various parts of the Kingdom. These projects are to be undertaken in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Housing Foundation, and the Housing Bank.

Security Council meets Saturday at OAU request

UNITED NATIONS, July 8 (Agencies). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim urged the world community in a statement published today to find effective ways to deal with "the increasingly pervasive and pernicious practice of international terrorism."

He said the "tragic incident" at Entebbe underlined the urgency of that task.

Mr. Waldheim added that there had been a number of erroneous and misleading press reports concerning his position on the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport which freed more than 100 hostages held by pro-Palestinian hijackers.

The Secretary-General has been criticised in a number of editorials, official statements and in messages from individuals which have reached the U.N. in the past few days.

In the statement prepared last night and released today, he set out a chronological account of his stand.

The African countries late Wednesday night proposed that the U.N. Security Council strongly condemn Israel for "aggression against Uganda and the violation of (Continued on page 6)

French pilots slam Israeli anti-hijack tactics

PARIS, July 8 (AFP). — The French airline pilots' union today condemned armed intervention against hijackers of airliners.

Israeli armed forces succeeded in releasing most of the passengers of a hijacked Air France plane in Uganda early on July 4, but only by a "hair's breadth," a union statement cautioned.

"If those holding the hostages had thrown a few grenades that could have turned the successful (Israeli) operation into a massacre."

Resorting to armed intervention "tends to make people forget that aerial hijackings are only possible when preventive measures are inadequate," the statement continued.

Shortcomings in these measures "are shown on the occasion of each hijacking."

The union statement was issued despite the fact that the 12 Air France crew members at Entebbe, Uganda, were all unharm

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AFP). — Next week Jimmy Carter will be selected officially as his party's candidate for the presidential elections at the Democrat party convention.

But the former Governor of Georgia has still to overcome the resentment felt by many members of the Party's hierarchy. Many congressmen, mayors and governors cannot forgive him his rapid rise to the top, a rise which he owed only to himself and his electors.

The intelligentsia and the political commentators, who were also taken by surprise, are full of criticism for the southerner.

Carter is no longer the peanut grower who six months ago was "shown on the occasion of Washington's political salons. It is now accepted that he has a solid political grounding, an enormous capacity for hard work, a wide literary and musical background, and an extensive knowledge of nuclear physics.

Jimmy Carter, the man from Plains, says: I am your man

He was a first-rate naval officer serving as second-in command on board a nuclear powered submarine.

It is also true that he left the navy to return to his farm at Plains, Georgia (population 683), that he knows the blacks better than most since he has spent most of his life among them, and that he is full of ambition which, in politics, is a quality.

But the party hierarchy finds it hard to accept him because he comes from the South, because he does not even have an office in Washington and because during the primaries he not only beat George Wallace but men like Henry Jackson who were backed by the unions.

On top of this he swept aside the "anybody but Carter" movement which was secretly sponsored by senator Hubert Humphrey.

It was in 1972, when he was 47, that Jimmy Carter decided to run for the presidency this year. In 1972 the party chairman Larry O'Brian gave him the job of or-

ganising George McGovern's campaign — as a "bone to chew on" said O'Brian who regarded Carter as being too pushing.

While campaigning for McGovern, Carter flanked by his young Georgian advisers, spent four months travelling around the United States beginning, at the same time, to build up political files on the various delegates.

Four over-riding principles guided Carter in his present campaign.

First, the American people were sick of the Washington bureaucracy, the false promises and the untruths of the men in power, from the president down to the mayors and including the congressmen, the governors, and the union chiefs.

His message was the voters were looking for a new face which had never been involved in Watergate or its sequels, nor with the party machine. "I am your man," he said, speaking to the voters.

Secondly, the political, economic, and social weight of the so-

thern states is beginning to gain ground on that of the overpopulated states of the north-east and the Great Lakes region.

Forty per cent of the American population now lives in the southern belt which stretches from Maryland to Arizona and California.

Jimmy Carter feels that the time has come for a southerner, a Democrat, and a friend of the minority groups to bring the South out of what, for a long time, has been a ghetto.

Thirdly, a practising Baptist — this is held against him — Carter, who says he is in direct contact with God, has conducted his campaign putting himself in direct contact with the electorate. This too has been successful.

Fourthly, this farmer, who is the son of a farmer brought up the hard way, has appealed with lucidity and perhaps with emotion to the American dream of a return to the earth.

In the middle of his campaign

he published his autobiography in which he tells of his life as a boy in Plains. The house where he lived had neither running water nor electricity. At the age of seven, before going to school on foot, he had to chop wood, work in the cotton fields, and plant sweet potatoes and melons.

He used to go hunting with his black friends. His father was a strict segregationist. His mother "Miss Lillian" who is still alive, was a nurse, very liberal and spent much of her time involved in the black problem.

Plains has changed little in the past 50 years but the peanut farming run by Jimmy Carter and his brother has prospered. The man who may become the next president has maintained close links with his home town.

There remains his eternal smile which irritates many people.

The man from Plains is secretive and hard as those who have mingled with him will tell you.



KHARTOUM DEERIS — Sudanese soldiers seen guarding the central telex office in Khartoum, Wednesday, after blasting their way in last Saturday to dislodge mercenaries who attacked Khartoum in an attempt to overthrow President Jaafar Nimeiry. (AP wirephoto).

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Henry's right

Henry Kissinger delivered a speech earlier this week to a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, in which he called for a "new foreign policy consensus" in America, and he specifically admonished that "foreign policy must be conducted not as a response to domestic passions or to international crises, but as a long-term enterprise of building a better and safer world."

Henry Kissinger comes out every once in a while with this kind of statement, something that makes eminent sense but is apparently destined to remain in the realm of the ideal. The timing of Kissinger's remarks makes them sound like something of a swansong, or perhaps his parting advice to the American people, as he prepares to step down at last from the top foreign policy post in America. Whatever the point he makes is a valid one, and should be pondered by the American people, particularly as it applies to U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The tricky part about drawing up and carrying out an American policy in the Middle East that corresponds to what is perceived as America's national interest is that the inordinate weight, influence and activism of the American Jewish and Zionist communities effectively blur the lines between what is good for the 215 million people of the United States and what is good for the three million people of Israel and their six million fellow Jews in America. More than a few prominent Americans have pointed out that it is difficult to get any bill through Congress that is not explicitly endorsed by the various Zionist lobbies in Washington and the senators and congressmen who are the instruments of the Zionist policy. It is no accident to see this week that Mr. Patrick Moynihan is in Israel to launch his campaign for a U.S. Senate seat from the state of New York. The trend of Zionist penetration that Mr. Moynihan engages in is not only in the open for all to see, very much in the manner of a politician in America who has sold themselves for electoral purposes, but also in other forms of lobbying.

For the American people, it is very difficult for the United States government and the legislative and executive branches to come up with a foreign policy that can escape the scrutiny and stamp of approval of the pro-Israel groups.

This is in part why Henry Kissinger is complaining about the "domestic passions" that have been unable to totally circumvent the Zionist groups in Washington that are such a central part of the foreign policy machinery of the United States.

The only northern state amidst all this perversion and distortion of the American mind has been to recognize the growing influence of the Zionists. This is partly due to the growing knowledge of the real situation in the Middle East by a number of American legislators, and partly due to the inevitable crumbling away of the Israeli facade of invincibility and deceit that has artificially propped up the Zionist myth in America. And it is also partly due to the fact that the longer America is asked to go on giving Israel everything Israel seeks, the more the Americans will want to know, eventually, to what purposes all this aid is going, and for what ultimate goal beyond perpetuating a deadly and monopolistic control throughout the Middle East?

Henry Kissinger is very much what Henry Kissinger talks about when he says that "domestic passions" play too great a role in America's foreign policy, and this is a matter which is supported by the American people themselves. This is the reason that the United States and Israel today often find themselves standing alone in the international forums of the world, because their peculiar symbiotic relationship finally shows as unconvincing of neither nation. They will come to realize this in the long run as they are more and more isolated. The isolation of Henry Kissinger is especially noteworthy this week.

Jordan, Romania exchange memoranda on tourism agreement

BUCHAREST. — Jordan and Romania Thursday exchanged memoranda at the ministry of foreign affairs here on the tourism co-operation agreement concluded between the two countries in November 1975 in Amman.

Under the agreement, the two sides are to seek ways to develop tourism exchange between them, facilitate border formalities and cooperate in the field of communications and developing tourist establishments and resorts. The agreement also stipulates the formation of a joint committee to ensure proper implementation of the agreement.

The official exchange of the memoranda took place between Jordan's ambassador to Romania Hani Khassawneh and the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Pacosty.



British shipping company launches container line to Aqaba and Jeddah

For many years the Cunard-Brooklands Company of London—part of the Cunard shipping organisation—has operated conventional cargo services between Britain and the ports of the Arabian peninsula. Its ships, with their blue and white striped funnels, are a familiar sight in the Red Sea.

Now, to meet the needs of expanding trade with the Middle East, the company's first direct container service to Aqaba and Jeddah is to be launched. Felixstowe, on England's east coast, and Rotterdam will be the European loading ports.

Starting as a monthly service from the end of April, it will be operated by the newly formed Cunard Arabie Middle East Line (CAMEL).

The service has been designed to provide much faster and more efficient cargo deliveries on a "door to door" basis throughout the Middle East. For example, a consignment of goods shipped from a factory at Birmingham, in the English Midlands, will go in one large sealed container all the way to a customer, let us say, in Baghdad.

With a fast through service via the Red Sea ports, this sea-land operation will be competitive with those of long distance road carriers between Britain and Iraq.

To ensure speedy transport without frontier delays on the overland part of the journey, CAMEL will work in close co-

operation with forwarders and road vehicle operators in the Middle East.

To be joined by Sister Ship The first container ship commissioned to operate the service is the 6500 ton Jeddah Crown. She is designed to carry up to 328 steel containers 6 m. long and of international standard capacity.

A sister ship, to be called Aqaba Crown, is expected to join the service towards the end of 1976, by which time the frequency of sailings from Felixstowe and Rotterdam will be increased to twice a month.

One of the great advantages of modern container operation such as this is the rapid self discharging of the ship. Each of the new vessels will use its own lifting equipment, to offload the containers directly on to waiting vehicles.

Both are designed to berth stern-on to the quay. By means of a ramp from quay to ship a succession of empty trailers can be driven directly on to the deck where a gantry crane discharges the containers on to them. In this way container handling in the ports can be carried out entirely with the shipping company's own equipment.

The ships' independence of port facilities, combined with the advantage of the small quay space required for stern berthing, means that each cargo can quickly move off towards its inland destination.

These labour saving methods produce a fast turnaround of ships and should help to bypass the

Information delegation leaves to attend ALIC m

AMMAN. — An information delegation from the Ministry of Information leaves here Friday evening for Doha, Qatar, to attend the permanent Arab League Information Committee conference scheduled to start there on Saturday to discuss a unified Arab information plan until 1980.

The ten-day meetings will also discuss the organisation of Arab exhibitions abroad. The exhibits are to help promote Arab culture and way of life. Representatives from all Arab ministers of Information will participate in the meetings.

Trade exchange with S. Arabia up

AMMAN. — Exports to Saudi Arabia in March 1976 reached JD 624,000 as compared to JD 420,000 during the same period last year, while imports during March 1976 totalled JD 495,000 as against JD 316,000 during the same period in 1975 a Department of Statistics release said Thursday.

Main export items were vegetables, fruits, fodder, plastic products and clothes, while imports consisted of crude oil and chemical fertilizers.

Delegations leave at end of ACO

AMMAN. — The delegations representing the cities of Riyadh, Rabat, Tripoli and Thursday left here at the the Arab Cities Organisation conference.

The mayor of Damascus mingling up the conference's before his departure, as its most outstanding achievement consisted in the creation of Arab Cities Development scheduled to start operation.

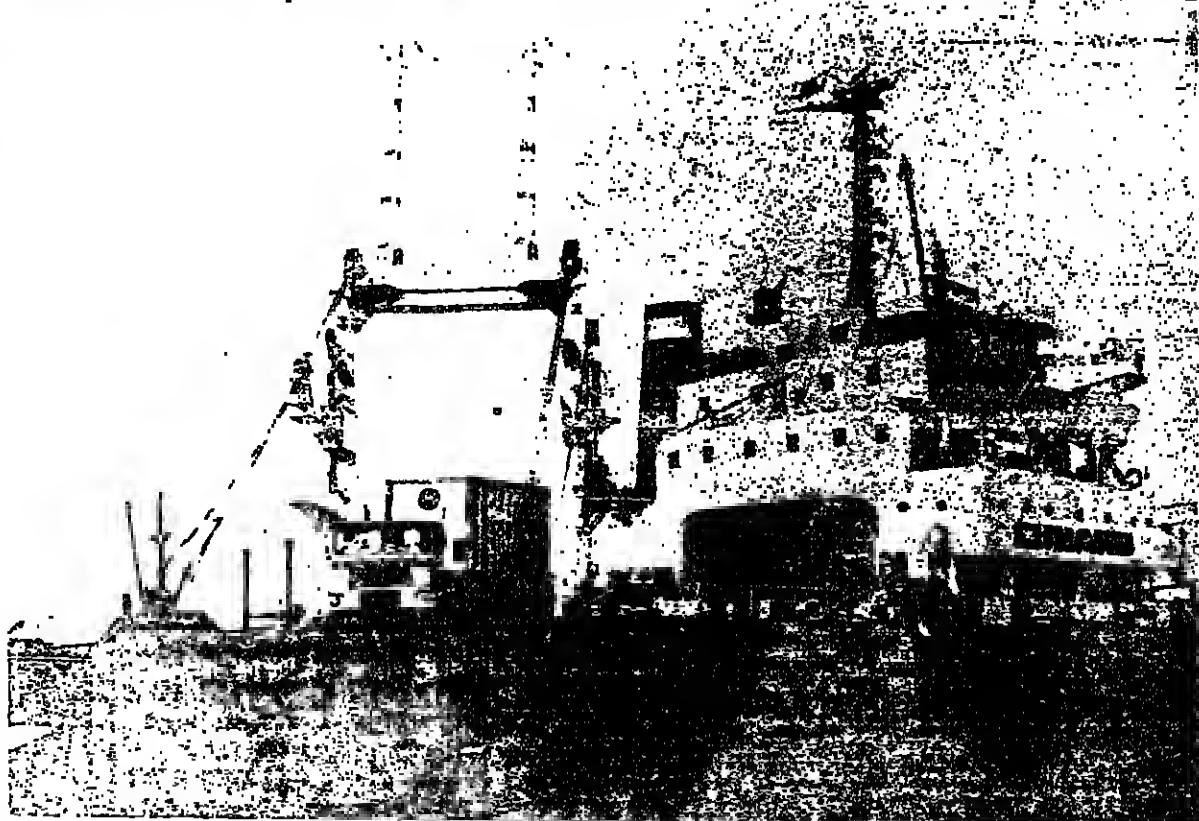
The leader of the Libyan delegation said that his government had decided to contribute to the fund.

National Brief

● AMMAN. — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thursday received Turkish ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — His Majesty Hussein Thursday delegated Balqa governor Ahmad A. Muhammad Nimr Wabbeh his son and present his condolences to the family deceased.

● AMMAN. — The Jordanian Organisation director Sherif Fawwaz Sharaf Th received two delegations representing the Kafr-Sum and R Sport Clubs. Sherif Fawwaz terminated the Organisation's of supporting and encouraging cal sport clubs.



The first ship of the new Cunard Arabie Middle East Line (CAMEL) is the 6500 ton Jeddah Crown. On her monthly sailings between Felixstowe on the east coast of England and Red Sea ports of Jeddah and Aqaba she will transport a maximum 328 steel containers, each 6 m long and of international standard capacity.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Some Jordanian and Syrian newspapers drew a gloomy picture of the situation in Lebanon. Al Baath stresses that stopping the fighting remains the right thing to do in all events, because it will be a start toward providing the proper climate for seeking an all-out solution.

The paper also says the escalation of the fighting, whatever the motives, works against any effort to thwart the conspiracy and constitutes a challenge to Arab League efforts — a thing which the League should not allow. The League should see to it that its resolutions and recommendations are carried out, Al Baath adds.

While denouncing the recent abortive coup d'etat against President Jafar Nimr of Sudan, Al Dustour appeals to the Khartoum government to show self restraint; and for the sake of Arab solidarity, not to refer a complaint against Libya to the United Nations Security Council, in response to the appeal by Arab ambassadors at the United Nations.

Al Dustour thinks it is preferable that Sudan should go to the Arab League instead of the United Nations. At the Arab League, Sudan's complaint is expected to win general Arab support; but at the United Nations, the paper expects the complaint would be exploited by the enemies of the Arabs there, who will seize the opportunity "to stab the Arabs with more of their poisonous daggers."

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In another leader, Al Baath of

Damascus thinks the Israeli air raid against Uganda was not unconnected with the Zionist racial and military alliance with the Rhodesian and South African racist regimes. This alliance, the paper says, has become openly directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples of Africa.

Al Baath goes on to say that the Zionist entity, which has been expelled from Africa, did not hesitate to carry out this aggressive action to revive the myth of the "long hand that can reach anywhere" and to suggest to the Africans that Israel is capable of intimidating them by means of terror and invasion after it had failed to do so by means of infiltration and other cunning methods.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fills:

U.S. dollar :	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling :	600.0	606.0
French franc :	70.1	70.4
Swiss franc :	134.7	135.1
German mark :	129.2	129.6
Iraqi dinar :	935.0	940.0
Syrian pound :	81.3	81.8
Egyptian pound :	476.0	486.0
Lebanese pound :	108.1	108.7
U.A.E. Dirham :	82.7	83.7

Radio

(On 630 MHz):

7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
7.50	Morning melodies
8.00	Dance with a star
8.15	Varieties
8.45	Once upon a time
9.00	Listener's choice
10.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part one)
1.00	News summary
1.05	Pop session (part two)

2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Berlin Philharmonic
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old varieties
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Jordan weekly
5.30	Pop session (part three)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Newsreel round-up
6.30	Walking the followings
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Music
7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures :

9.00	Cairo
10.00	Cairo (EA)
11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Kuwait
11.30	Amsterdam, Athens, (KLM)
12.30	Frankfurt
13.00	Aqaba (SA)
15.45	Damascus (SA)
18.00	Baghdad, Dhahran
19.15	Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA)
20.30	Dubai, Karachi
21.00	Kuwait
21.30	Tehran
23.55	Doha, Muscat

Arrivals :

9.00	Cairo (EA)
9.40	Kuwait
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
12.20	Aleppo, Damascus, (SA)
15.00	Cairo
15.05	Aqaba (SA)
17.10	Kuwait
17.20	Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
17.30	Cairo
17.40	Paris
18.05	Dhahran, Riyadh (SAA)
18.45	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens

Market Prices

Apricots :	100—130
Apples (starken) :	180—190
Bell pepper :	120—160
Bananas :	150—190
Cabbage :	80—100
Cucumbers (small) :	90—160
Cabbage :	80—100
Cauliflower :	130—160
Eggplant :	60—80
Eggplant (small) :	70—100
Green beans :	100—150
Grapes :	120—180
Hot pepper :	220—260
Lemon :	80—130
Marrow (small) :	70—90
Musk melon :	90—110
Orange :	100—140
Onion (dry) :	50—65
Onion (imported) :	90—110
Okra (green) :	160—200
Okra (red) :	90—120
Potatoes (local) :	70—110
Plums (red) :	40—70
Peaches :	100—160
Pears :	180—220
String beans :	180—200
Spinach :	35—45
Water melon (large) :	70
Water melon (small) :	65
Tangerines :	120—160
Tomatoes :	50—80

Television

Channel 3 & 6 :

10.00	Quran
10.20	Islamic figures
10.30	Cartoons
10.50	Cultural film
11.10	Three stooges
11.30	Arabic series
11.55	Big valley
12.40	Religious program
13.00	Arabic series
13.35	Variety programme
18.00	Programme review
18.10	Soccer match
19.00	Arabic programme
20.00	News in Arabic

Channel 6 :

19.30	News in Hebrew
19.45	Varieties
20.30	Please Sir
21.00	Zero one
21.10	Family at war
22.00	News in English
22.15	The Rookies (on both channels)

Emergencies

Doctors :

Dr. Issa Haddad : (51796)

Dr. Tawfeek Qubean : (441)

Pharmacies :

Fataleh : (37140)

Grand : (64511)

Jabal-Amman : (25404)

Taxis :

Hamra : (44833)

Khayyam : (41541)

Jordan : (23050)

U.S. to challenge Soviet for longest stay in space

WASHINGTON, July 8, (R) — Two cosmonauts aboard an orbital laboratory today set a new record for a Soviet challenge to U.S. record for man's longest stay in space.

Commander Boris Volynov and flight engineer Vitaly Sevchenko boarded the Salyut-5 orbital station last night after piloting Soyuz-21 ferry vehicle through the complicated docking man-

oeuvre. The crew did everything marvelously that ground control told them to, enthused fellow cosmonaut Alexei Veliseyev in a television interview.

Volynov and Zholobov will spend virtually all their time in space aboard Salyut-5, which was launched for them just over two weeks ago. They will only return to the Soyuz ferry craft to transfer equipment and for their final flight back to earth.

Soviet reports on the mission have contained no hint of how long they will stay in space, but western experts here predict it could be as long as three months.

The last Soyuz-Salyut venture ended last year after 63 days, three weeks short of the record set by the third American Skylab crew in 1974. Planners of the Soviet space programme are believed eager to surpass the American achievement this time.

Orbital stations now form the main thrust of the Soviet space effort, but if they are to be exploited to the full, Soviet scientists must clear up remaining uncertainties about the effects on crew of prolonged weightlessness.

Part of the two cosmonauts' work schedule will consist of tests and experiments designed to increase scientists' knowledge of the weightlessness problem.

They will also carry out surveys of the earth's surface and its weather.

Volynov and Zholobov, whose flight ends a year-long pause in the Soviet manned space programme, may not be alone aboard Salyut for their entire stay in orbit. According to Soviet sources they could be joined in four or five weeks by another Soyuz crew.

Salyut-5 is reported to have two docking ports, a development that enables two Soyuz ferries to latch onto it in a three-craft ensemble.

This possibility seemed strengthened last night by the display of expertise during the docking, a procedure that has taken longer and caused more difficulty in the past.

Would British "cuppa" become luxury drink?

LONDON, July 8 (AFP) — The traditional British "cuppa", (cup of tea) could well become a luxury drink in the not too-distant future as could its usual alternative, coffee, if the record prices being paid on the London commodity markets at the moment because of shortages are fully reflected in the shops.

The recent scarcity of tea in Britain (the world's largest consumer, with a £170-million retail trade) and the price boom which followed, dates back to the closing months of last year, when Sri Lanka decided to nationalise its tea estates and, by so doing, caused chaotic conditions in the shipping of its supplies, a situation it is still struggling to overcome.

The latest position available for Sri Lanka shipments to Britain show that over the first four months of this year, they were 30 per cent down on the corresponding period in 1975 at 6,209 metric tons, with supplies



CHANCELLOR GREETED CHANCELLOR — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Vienna Thursday for a two-day official visit that will be followed by 24 hours of unofficial business. His talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky are expected to centre on the world economy, European politics and anti-terrorist measures as well as on bilateral relations, according to reliable sources. Picture shows Chancellor Kreisky and his wife Vera greeting Chancellor Schmidt on his arrival at the airport.

Denied safety measures, they sail back home

NEW YORK, July 8 (R) — Two Soviet training ships that took part in New York's Bicentennial celebrations sailed for home today without docking — and the captains blamed anonymous threats and the city's failure to provide guarantees of safety.

Captain Ivan Shneider of the Krusenstern — the biggest ship in Operation Sail — told a press conference on board today he was informed while approaching the city to be on the alert against "some kind of provocation" in the port of New York. He said they were prepared to receive Americans if local authorities and police guaranteed the safety of their students.

He also said groups of young men in small boats had shouted anti-Soviet abuse and slogans supporting Russian Jews while the ships were anchored near the Ver-

razano bridge before Operation Sail.

However, captain Shneider said it was just a local incident and he did not think it would affect U.S.-Soviet relations.

Captain Oleg Vadenko of the Tovarishch said the sole concern of the masters of both vessels in deciding not to dock was the safety of their cadets.

Captain Shneider said the cadets had made several trips ashore, took part in the parade through New York by the crews of the ships, and found "a very good attitude."

"But to our regret the local authorities refused to give such guarantees. That is the main reason," he declared.

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Radar scanning postpones Viking I landing on Mars

PASADENA, California, July 8, today to put the Viking over its (R) — U.S. space scientists have new landing site. Pictures of the again postponed the landing of site would be taken until July their Viking-I space probe on 11.

Mars after finding the planned July 17 site was too rough.

Bob Macmillan, spokesman for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, said touch-down would be put off for at least three days after radar scans of Mars revealed a rough surface—but also another smooth area fit for a landing.

Viking was originally to have put down to search for life on Mars on the July 4 Bicentennial of the United States, but was kept in orbit around the planet when the first site turned out to be unsuitable.

But radar information showed it was "about twice as rough as the average Mars surface."

He explained that while photographs, taken from about 900 miles above the planet's surface, can only record details 150 yards (metres) or bigger, the radar can distinguish details as small as one metre across.

"It actually can feel the surface," he said. "It feels slopes and boulders of an order of a metre or a few metres across."

The new spot about 300 miles west of the second site is in an area of Mars' northern hemisphere never before photographed in detail and virtually unknown to space scientists.

Mr. Macmillan said a course correction would be made later

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mercenary

vention reported

fted in Angola

SCOW, July 8, (R) — A commission of international legal experts has produced a draft convention to prevent the use of mercenaries, Tass news agency said Thursday.

A commission was formed to study the initiative of Angola and lawyers from many countries of the world, it said.

The draft convention would to mercenaries the status of mercenaries of war and give states the right to demand their extradition if they sought refuge in another country.

According to Tass, it would make persons and states criminally responsible if they aided recruitment of mercenaries by their actions or connivance.

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Reports emerge of Vorster concessions on Rhodesia and Namibia questions

CAPE TOWN, West Germany (R) — South African Prime Minister John Vorster appears to have given a qualified yes to the long question brought here last month by US Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Mr. Vorster's preparation has been equally careful. South African sources reject one worst-case scenario frequently painted both by Washington and by London: that as black guerrilla attacks in Rhodesia mount in ferocity, Pretoria will be unable to resist kith-and-kin arguments for involvements from its own white population.

Privately, South African sources are categorical that there will be no military involvement in Rhodesia: that not a single South African life will be expended for what they describe as Ian Smith's war.

Neither, however, will they impose economic sanctions, such as an oil embargo, on Rhodesia. South Africa itself is too conscious of its own vulnerability to sanctions to set, of its own will, a precedent that could later be used against it.

On Namibia, South Africans say the road to independence has been delayed by squabbles between African tribal groupings.

Dr. Kissinger has urged a more rapid tempo, contrasting Namibia, where South Africa has full control, to Rhodesia, where Mr. Vorster can only advise, persuade, or threaten Prime Minister Smith.

In Namibia, Dr. Kissinger told Congress, where the South African government is in a position not just to advise but to act—that would be an unusually good opportunity for South Africa to contribute to the tranquillisation of the area or to a more moderate evolution.

By its very nature, the Kissinger-Vorster talks are unlikely to have led to a genuine meeting of minds. Each side was too wary of the other to make this possible.

But the talks were the first face-to-face contact a U.S. secretary of state has had with a South African prime minister in decades.

Even if fundamental questions such as apartheid in South Africa itself remain insoluble, both sides seem more conscious after their talks that they can walk at least a few steps together in the same general direction.

That is about all that can usefully be hoped for at this stage.

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Furnished house or apartment having two or three bedrooms located between first and third circle in Jabal Amman.
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3rd Circle - Jabal Amman
Tel. 42518
10% reduction with this ad.

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GIFT SHOP
Porcelain Statuettes
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Side Lamps
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Tel. 4498
Wadi Ezzor St. (near Housing Bank)
10% off all merchandise with this ad.

British expectations of North Sea oil soar high

LONDON, July 8, (R) — Britain's North Sea oil programme could give a boost of £5,800 million to the country's balance of payments by 1980, the treasury estimated today.

Laying great stress on the uncertainties involved, the treasury suggested that by 1985 the net effect of oil revenue on the overall balance of payments might be as much as £16,000 million.

This vast sum allows for inflation and is based on the assumption that present oil prices are maintained real terms.

It is thought likely to be worth just over five per cent of gross national product — the nation's output of goods and services.

In the economic progress report, the treasury said that up to now the development of North Sea oil has added to Britain's payments deficit — which last year totalled £1,700 million.

Imports connected with oil exploration and development were estimated at about £750 million to £1,000 million last year.

Britain should just about break even on North Sea oil this year, as costs are counter-balanced by income from growing oil production, the report said.

Throughout its survey the treasury stressed the difficulties involved in peering into the economic future.

It said "in the years ahead, the effects will depend critically on

IMF announces Pakistan's drawing of 72.5 m SDR's

WASHINGTON, July 8, (AFP) — Pakistan has drawn the equivalent of 72.5 million of special drawing rights (about \$ 83 million) the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced today.

The drawing was made in U.S. dollars (45 million SDR's), Japanese yen (17 million SDR's), in Canadian dollars (6 million SDR's) and Swedish kronor (4.5 million SDR's).

It was authorised under the heading of compensatory financing reserved for producers of raw materials affected by an unexpected fall in their earnings from exports.

Pakistan's Quota in the IMF is 235 million SDR's. Its unredeemed drawings exceed 517 million SDR's.

IATA reports \$400 million loss

GENEVA, July 8, (R) — The world's major airlines made an estimated combined loss of \$ 400 million last year after earning more, spending more and carrying fewer passengers a longer way, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said Thursday.

Publishing its 1975 statistics IATA described the loss as a totally inadequate financial result for the industry and said the deficit could have been even bigger if many countries had not granted government subsidies.

The 110 member airlines earned a record revenue of \$ 30,000 million but rising costs also pushed up spending to a new high.

A total of 316 million passengers travelled on scheduled flights. This was a marginal drop on the 1974 figure, but the length of the journeys slightly increased.

ECA sponsors economic experts meeting

ADDIS ABABA, July 8, (AFP) — Economic experts from Latin America Africa and Asia began a two-day meeting at Africa Hall here last night to consider future joint action and strategies for the improvement of commodity prices in the world market, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) announced.

The meeting is sponsored by the ECA and hopes to define strategies for the future development of producers' associations in Third World countries.

Nearly all the experts participating are from United Nations regional commissions.

the oil price and on how governments of the day choose to allocate national resources."

Other imponderables where the amounts of oil produced, and the cost of production.

The forecast also assumed that inflation in Britain and in other major industrial countries would be at around eight per cent for the next five years.

UAE allocate £ 590 million for development

ABU DHABI, July 8, (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has allocated almost half of its 1976 federal budget for development, officials said today.

They said the UAE Supreme Council had approved a budget of 4,152 million dirhams (£590 million). Of this, 1,797 million dirhams (£255 million) has been allocated for development expenditure and 213 million dirhams (£30 million) for investment abroad.

The budget, which is retroactive to the beginning of the year, was first delayed in the drafting stage, and then held up pending ratification by the UAE Supreme Council, made up of the rulers of the seven UAE states.

The total budget and the sum for development each represent an 82 per cent increase on last year, the officials said.

But according to previously published figures for 1975, this year's allocations show increases of 53 per cent and 79 per cent respectively.

Pakistan, Kuwait set up joint investment company

KUWAIT, July 8 (R) — Pakistan and Kuwait set up a \$25 million joint investment company under an agreement signed here last night.

The agreement, signed by visiting Pakistani Finance Minister Rana Muhammad Hanif Khan and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Atiqi, said the joint company would be based in Pakistan.

Officials said the company would investigate possible joint venture and finance those found feasible.

The capital would be shared equally by the two governments or financial firms named by the governments, they added.

Japanese officials detained on perjury over Lockheed scandal

TOKYO, July 8, (R) — The Tokyo public prosecutor's office today detained the president of Japan's domestic All-Nippon Airways (ANA) on suspicion of perjury, and violation of foreign exchange and trade control laws an office spokesman said.

The spokesman said 81-year-old Tokujir Wakasa was detained in connection with the Lockheed payoff scandal following a perjury complaint against him by a parliamentary committee.

He was also suspected together with three other senior ANA officials also under detention, of receiving money from U.S. Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The spokesman said a fifth ANA official, Managing Director Koichi Fujiwaragi who is also head of the airline's management control office, was taken into

OECD announces 0.8% rise in consumer prices

PARIS, July 8 (R) — Consumer prices in the western world's richest industrialised countries rose by 0.8 per cent in May after a 1.1 per cent rise in April, the Organisation of Economic Development and Co-operation announced here today.

In the 12 months of the end of May prices rose by nine per cent in the 24-nation OECD area compared with 9.1 per cent at the end of April.



After eight months of almost continuous operation, Britain's prototype steam generating heavy water nuclear reactor (SGHWR) at Winfrith Heath in southern England, takes a breather for refuelling. Here, engineers monitor the bore of individual pressure tubes as part of the maintenance programme.

Moscow offers to process, enrich Australian uranium

CANBERRA, July 8 (AFP) — A Soviet offer to process and enrich Australian uranium will be discussed by the Australian Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony when he visits Moscow this month.

Shortly before his departure for the Soviet Union and Rumania today Mr. Anthony said the main purpose would be to have discussions on trade issues.

He said the Soviet Union had also expressed interest in discussing a number of energy matters, particularly in relation to uranium. Officials disclosed that the Soviet ambassador, Mr. A. Basov, had raised with Mr. Anthony the possibility of Russia enriching Australian uranium.

Mr. Anthony, who is Minister for National Resources, was told that the Soviet Union had nuclear enrichment capacity well in excess of its own requirements. The Soviet Union would process Australian uranium on a toll basis and ship the enriched material back to Australia or to overseas buyers such as Japan.

The minister said today he was also ready to discuss any question which might be raised as a result of recent statements by the Prime Minister, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, expressing concern about the growing Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

He acknowledged that some ten-

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Major uncertainties affect non-communist Asia-Pacific

SINGAPORE, July 8 (AFP) — A South Korean official said here today that the non-communist states of the Asia-Pacific region have emerged more stable and resilient a year after the Vietnam war.

Dr. Kim Kyung Won, special assistant to President Park Chung Hee on international affairs, also said he had detected a new political maturity and sense of new realism in most countries of the region contrary to the "avalanche" feared after the communist victory in Vietnam last year.

Dr. Kim made these comments during a talk at the four-day Pacific forum conference which opened here last night. More than 40 delegates from Asian and European countries and the United States are attending the meeting whose theme is "The Economic and Political Growth Pattern of Asia-Pacific."

At the same time, Dr. Kim said, there was a "more sharpened awareness of communist threat" particularly in Asian countries and in Australia and New Zealand which he said was not unrelated to events in Vietnam.

Dr. Kim pointed out, however, that while the last year has been generally a good one, "major uncertainties" could seriously affect the region's stability in the future.

He listed these factors as the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam and North Korea.

He said if the Soviet Union failed to achieve its objective through economic and cultural presence, it might resort to "military and crude ideological means of action" and precipitate a major crisis in the region. "And there is nothing in the record of the Soviet Union's behaviour in the past that can assure us that she is necessarily going to act with subtlety, prudence and responsibility," he added.

On China's attitude, Dr. Kim said, two questions arose: can the country hold itself together after

the death of Chairman Mao, and if so, which among the contending groups and personalities will succeed in the post-Mao struggle for power?

He said very much would depend on the foreign policy orientations of the winning group. Among the questions were future Sino-Soviet relations and Peking's attitude towards insurgent movements in Asian countries. "The only thing that can be said at this point about Peking is that it is one huge question mark, the outcome of which can significantly affect the future stability of Asia-Pacific region."

Dr. Kim said Hanoi's intentions were also shrouded in uncertainty. He said North Korea still aimed "a factor of considerable weight" to the balance of power in the area.

A plus factor, Dr. Kim said, was that the United States continued to play its role and maintain its commitments in the region.

He added that only an equilibrium of power among the states would ensure the stability of Asia-Pacific region in the future.

Japan relaunches investment programme in Brazil

BRASILIA, July 8, (AFP) — Japanese Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto tonight announced a new Japanese drive for economic cooperation with Brazil.

Mr. Komoto, who arrived here yesterday for a 48-hour visit, stressed at a press conference that his trip to Brazil had two goals: to prepare for the September visit to Tokyo of Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel and seek the means of upping Japanese-Brazilian trade relations.

General Geisel received Mr. Komoto today. Afterwards, Mr. Komoto said that his talks in Brasilia had already convinced him of the need for more frequent Japanese-Brazilian talks at a high level.

Mr. Komoto and Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira last night agreed to hold a high-level Japanese-Brazilian consultation in Tokyo in September.

Such meetings were called for in the joint communique after Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit here in 1974.

The September meeting Tokyo will be the first of kind.

Mr. Komoto said Japan, recovering from the recent economic crisis caused by the oil problem, intended to re-launch its programme of investment in Brazil. Japanese investment dropped considerably during the economic crisis.

Mr. Komoto also met with Brazilian Planning Minister Paulo dos Reis Velloso and a meeting with Brazilian and Industry Minister Gomes tomorrow.

Abu Dhabi, Arab League sign cooperation agreement

ABU DHABI, July 8, (R) — An agreement for technical cooperation in industrial development was signed here Tuesday by the Ministry of Finance and Industry and Industrial Development Centre, an affiliate of Arab League.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a committee unit for industrial studies to be attached to the ministry of finance and industry.

U.S. Congress asked to authorize arms sale to Kenya

WASHINGTON, July 8, (R) — The Pentagon Wednesday asked Congress to authorize the sale of twelve F-5 fighter planes to Kenya for \$ 10 million.

It said Kenya was "convinced about Somalia's claim to the territory, about recent deliveries of live weapons to Uganda, and Tanzania."

The Pentagon noted that Kenya's political stability and its government policy have ended American private, economic and commercial interests in Africa.

Congress has 20 days to act on the sale. Some Congressmen expressed opposition to the sale of American arms to Kenya, fearing that could lead to an arms race on the continent.

The planes deal with the 12 fighters and res was negotiated some time ago and announced when Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld visited Nairobi last month.

CIPEC decides on unity against independent production policy

PARIS, July 8, (R) — One of the world's most important commodity groups—the copper producers of the developing world—has quietly patched up a serious internal division and is back on a united policy course, at least for the time being.

CIPEC (the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries) had been heading for a major split.

A production cutback introduced in April 1975 to bolster copper prices was due to expire at the end of June.

Chile, and to a lesser extent Peru, favoured returning to full production.

But landlocked Zambia and Zaïre wanted to extend the slowdown as their export routes through Angola and Rhodesia were still blocked.

High-level talks in the CIPEC caucus — grouping these four founding members — at the organization's headquarters here failed to solve the problem.

But the issue was suddenly and quietly resolved when Chile announced it would hold 1976 copper output at last year's levels.

This meant, in effect, an extension of the slowdown agreement.

After the two days talks at CIPEC among mining ministers here early in June, nothing was officially said about the cutback issue. But the Chileans and Africans were understood to have been at loggerheads at the climax of the discussions, with the deadline for ending slowdown only two weeks away.

Chile's state-owned mines were geared to meet increased demand

as the world economic recovery accelerated.

The Africans, still hamstrung by transport problems, were unable to step up production even if they wanted to.

At that stage, questions began to be raised about maintaining the group's existence.

CIPEC had profited for a decade from close cooperation and agreement on common problems.

In addition to the four founding members, the organisation now groups Indonesia, which became a full member last year, and associate members Australia, Papua New Guinea and Mauritania.

As raw materials prices rocketed after the 1973 oil crisis, the power and significance of commodity groups had increased immeasurably.

Unity on the economic front began to give greater authority to the voice of the developing countries in international political forums.

They had at last found a lever with which to prise open the industrial world's grip on decision-making and retail prices.

Indeed, three of CIPEC's four founding members — Chile is the exception — are involved in the so-called "north-south" dialogue between developing and industrial nations in Paris.

Peru is co-chairman of the raw materials commission at the talks, which are intended to give the Third World a greater say in world trade and a bigger share of the world's wealth.

When the Chileans announced their decision to hold output at last year's level, they said the reason for the last-minute change

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One day space colonies will leave and multiply in the emptiness of space

day. But in the later models, it will appear to rise and set with Earthlike regularity, as dawn and dusk are introduced into the lexicon of space.

The atmosphere of each space island will be a chemical creation, a reenactment of millions of years of evolution on Earth. First, rockets from Earth will shoot tanks of liquid hydrogen and ammonia to the space site (the latter will also serve as a good emergency stock of propellant) and bring more nitrogen and hydrogen to the moon. Then the L5 construction crew will take the plentiful lunar oxides and react them with hydrogen at high temperatures; in this way, the new world's first plumes of water vapour will evolve.

Slowly the space colony will develop its own meteorology. "The very first stations will probably have to have a lot of help in having any weather: artificially triggered rain, that sort of thing," Eric Hannah, a sandy-haired man of 27 who served as O'Neill's research assistant and is a walking encyclopedia on the L5 project, is speculating. "But Model 4 (the full-scale model) is going to have its own weather, its own peculiar nature." It will even have Earthlike clouds sailing near the centre of the cylinder. When the clouds burst, they will send rain flying in 360 degrees radiating from the centre.

The space colonies will come in a standard progression of sizes. Model 1 would be a pair of cylinders one kilometre long and 100 metres in radius with a population of 10,000 people. From Model 1 to Model 4 each cylinder would be three times larger than its predecessor and be able to support 10 times as many people. These space communities seem a little cramped until one compares them with population densities on Earth. The first space colony would have a population density comparable to that of a Manhattan block of old brownstones.

Strange as it may sound, moon dust, enriched with the necessary nutrients, will be used as the soil for all L5 agriculture. In the early colonies, villages will be situated at the end-caps, with crops grown in the middle on a carpet of enriched moon soil. But in the later designs, all agriculture will be encapsulated inside small cylinders or "pods" attached to spokes radiating outward from the end-caps. Farmers will ride an elevator each morning to the appropriate agricultural pod. In an environment of controlled light, heat, humidity and carbon dioxide, the growing season for many plants might be reduced from months to weeks. And growing seasons in the pods could be synchronised so that harvests followed one another at perfectly staggered intervals.

However pretty and ingenious the fantasies of space life, Gerry O'Neill knows that he will ultimately have to sell the project in

hard dollars-and-cents terms. "It is an essential feature of the colonisation project that Earth should no longer have to support it after the first two or three stages," he states categorically. The "seed money" for such a project would probably come to some \$150,000 million.

O'Neill believes that the space colonies would not only support themselves, eventually, but prove a profitable venture. When he recently assembled 30 speakers for the 1975 L5 conference at Princeton, the second conference on the project, the term "space colony" had undergone a significant metamorphosis: It was now called a "space manufacturing facility." The change in emphasis is real. "The first such community would already be a very powerful manufacturing facility," says O'Neill, "but certainly not a colony in the sense of something that would make a dent in the Earth's population."

If the Arab oil embargo and the attendant energy crisis seemed to imperil the industrial world, they may at the same time have made a space colony sound more feasible. Starting in late 1974, O'Neill began to think seriously about making a potential connection between the two.

He began to consider the possibility of the space colonies building solar power stations that would circle the Earth and beam their power to the surface through microwaves. This aspect of the L5 project has now become its greatest rationale and economic selling point. "We think that we can solve the energy crisis permanently, cheaply and with no byproducts," says Eric Hannah. "We can solve substantially the environmental problems, the pollution problems, the problem of



SPACE COLONIES orbiting the earth have been proposed as a means of relieving pressures of overpopulation and dwindling resources on Planet Earth. One proposed version is this wheel-like colony, which would be more than a mile in diameter, with an interior diameter of about 230 yards.

using plutonium, waiting for fusion reactors and strip-mining coal. We can do that by building solar power stations."

The space colonies would build solar power stations in convenient low-gravity conditions, and move them to geosynchronous orbits 22,000 miles above the Earth so that the power station would always be above its receiving station on the Earth's surface.

"The technology already exists," explains Peter Glaser of Arthur D. Little, Inc., who has worked on the solar station concept for many years. "The real question is what makes the most sense economically—whether it is cheaper to build them on the ground or build them at L5."

Another class of space manufacturing cannot be surpassed on Earth, one that relies on low-gravity conditions. For example, it is very difficult to purify some pharmaceuticals on Earth. By use of electric fields they could be purified in space. Because some biologicals cost as much as a thousand million dollars a pound in a pure state, it could be profitable to produce them in space for consumption on Earth. The same would hold true for electronic crystals.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is taking Gerry O'Neill seriously. Recently, NASA set up a study programme on the L5 project at its Ames Research Centre in Mountain View, California. In their recent report "Outlook for Space," which sketches out possible space scenarios in the final two decades of the century, the panel listed the L5 project as one of the options.

Some at NASA, like Walter P. Puttkamer, would prefer to see two preliminary stages before a permanent occupancy of space: a near-Earth orbit and a permanent base on the moon. Some consider O'Neill's timetable overly optimistic and wonder if the moon—the linchpin of the end project—is as surefire a mainstay as O'Neill contends. Some worry about the creation of a closed ecosystem with its complex interaction of chemical organisms. But the criticism of the project is testimony that it is being taken seriously in the aerospace world.

Instrument of the Devil cuts down birth rate in Egyptian village

SEHAF, EGYPT (AP) — It's only a television set, but it has changed the pattern of life in this Nile Delta village in the past few months more than anything else since Pharaonic times.

The elders call it "Instrument of the Devil" but the young people call it "our wonderful life." "Wherever it is, the village hasn't been the same since the government brought the set last July.

Cairo wanted the peasants to have a chance to watch the celebrations of the July 1952 revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

The government step came after electricity was introduced in Sehafa and 300 other villages.

Up to now seven affluent peasants of a population of 3,000 have purchased their own sets. But Mahmoud Hussein, 58, has resisted all his sons' pleas to buy

a set and said if he had the money he would buy a water buffalo.

Despite opposition from the conservative elders, television quickly left its mark here, about 35 miles northwest of Cairo. Even the old wife of Mahmoud Hussein is now acquainted with such celebrities as dancer (U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger), the Shah of Iran and President Ford.

But she disapproves of many programmes. "It is shameful that they show girls wearing two inches dress who go shaking all around like mad," she says in reaction to modern dancing. She believes it is spoiling the village girls' who return home and try to imitate everything they watch on TV.

The set was installed in the market place of the village. The first rows of hard wooden benches are usually occupied by men, while women dressed in ankle-length black robes sit in the back.

Village Mayor Mohammed Sobh says the midwives in the village have complained to him that there are fewer pregnant women to care for now that everyone watches TV.

He contends that television is more effective than programmes for birth control—opposed by the village religious leaders who claim it is against Islam.

Most of the peasants have no transistor radios, no movies, and newspapers don't arrive here. So after returning from the fields they used to go to bed at dusk and add to Egypt's acute population problem, he said.

It is all changed now. Everyone in the village deserts his home to remain glued before the tube until the last programme at midnight, complains Mahmoud Hussein.

"I go to the field as usual at dawn, but now no one shows up until very late and I know that this instrument of the devil will

keep us from our work."

His son Azzal, 21, on the other hand, is happy with the change.

"My wife has learned a lot of nice words and ways of speaking she picked up from the TV. She has also made a nice colour dress instead of the old black and white dresses of the women in the village."

What worries the elders is that the more the boys and girls watch films featuring life in Cairo the more they feel discontent about everything—poverty, dust roads, mud-brick houses and the years to flee to the capital.

"After watching life in Cairo on the TV, all I dream of now is to drive a car," Azzal says. Donkeys are still the only mode of transportation in the village.

After a period of observation, the elders admit that their young boys and girls' discontent has encouraged them to study harder, so they can go to a high school and leave the village.

Tonight's TV Features

A FAMILY AT WAR

Ian's ex-wife Mary turns out of the blue after long absence. She disturbs Freda's plans concerning her marriage to Ian. Margaret thinks she is going to have a baby.

HIG VALLEY

FLIGHT FROM SAN MIGUEL

Sarah, a friend of Heath, asks him to help her husband escape from Mexico. Heath fails in mission in spite of great efforts.

THE ROOKIES

EYE FOR AN EYE

Unjustly imprisoned for 18 years, man upon his release goes after false witness and kills him. Police convinces him to stop his revenge if he wants to marry the woman who waited for him all that time.



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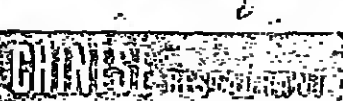
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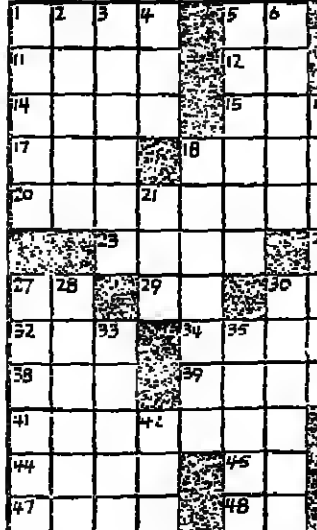
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45. Half an em
46. Fruit decay

1. Father
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3. Water bottle
4. Adjective
5. Seales
6. Roman magistrate
7. Secure
8. Violin maker
9. Contemptible persons
10. Sound reproduction
11. Last name
12. Incentives
21. One of the Carshwins
25. Be beholden to
27. Aggregates
28. Source
30. Powerful
31. King of the Huns
33. Unequaled
35. Stuns
36. Frenchman
37. Corrodes
42. Formerly
43. ...

North-south talks open unprepared

PARIS, July 8 (R). — Senior officials from 27 industrial and developing nations began three days of talks today to review progress in what is known as their "north-south dialogue."

The exchange launched by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is now at the half-way stage. It has brought together major western industrial states, oil exporters, and non-oil producing developing states for wide-ranging negotiations on energy, raw materials, development aid and finance. While all sides are stressing the need to move into an active phase, officials connected with the dialogue are hesitant about predicting what sort of decisions are expected to emerge.

Delegations from European nations hope the commissions in the conference will be left to work out their own priorities when they hold their next session starting on July 12.

The United States is thought certain to push its proposal for the creation of an international resources bank. The proposal was put forward by the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi. It will provide funding for companies to develop raw material resources in developing countries.

OAU summit endorses Zambian proposal on frontline states

ZAMBIA, Lusaka, July 8 (Agencies). — Member-states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) have unanimously endorsed President Kenneth Kaunda's proposal that an attack on any of the frontline states should be considered an attack on the rest of Africa.

Zambia's Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr. Siteke Mwale, today said that the 13th OAU summit in Mauritius which ended on Monday, passed a resolution on this issue by acclamation.

The proposal was put to the summit by President Kaunda when he addressed its closed session in view of the danger the frontline states — Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana — faced following the intensified armed struggle in Rhodesia.

He said all member-states agreed to give military assistance to the four frontline states in the event of an attack from minority regimes in southern Africa.

Meanwhile, President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal said yesterday in Dakar that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would have probably not survived if its Port Louis summit had approved a controversial resolution by Benin on the Western Sahara.

The draft resolution demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces of occupation and respect for Western Sahara's territorial integrity.

French pilots slam Israeli anti-hijack tactics

(Continued from page 1)
The pilots' union said there should be no hesitation in implementing stringent security measures despite the unfavourable impact on airline profits those precautions might have.

The statement also condemned the practice of closing airports when a hijacked plane approaches: "That endangers not the commandeered planes but also all other planes in flight."

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock exchange share prices slid further Thursday with investors seemingly unimpressed by the results of the latest round of tripartite talks between the government, industrialists and unions on Britain's economic future.

Meanwhile, gilts having opened a little firmer, fell back as sterling eased on the foreign exchange.

Light selling pressure was enough to influence top industrialists like I.C.I. (Imperial Chemical Industries), Beecham, Glaxo, Guest Keen and Niles, but, as yesterday, prices finished above their worst levels, buoyed up by the impressive "half-timer" from the imperial group.

The Financial Times industrial shares index was down 0.7 at 387.3 after being down nearly three points.

Among engineers, J. Brown stood out with a firm gain, but electricals were dull, with Decca down.

Lorho was sold again as further reaction developed to the government's critical report on its boardroom activities.

Oils showed comparatively little change in subdued trading while further reports were awaited regarding the Alaskan pipeline.

Gold prices were firmer and London Tin was a point or two higher, but Australians were dull. Hongkong Shanghai held steady in a quiet banks' section. The Japanese list was unchanged.

Elizabeth II, Prince Phillip arrive in Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AFP). — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain arrived in Washington yesterday and, in a White House reception, told President Ford that Britain saw the United States as a "strong and trusted friend."

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Phillip, flew into Washington from Philadelphia, where she arrived Tuesday for a six-day stay in the United States.

As the Queen was leaving Andrews Air Force Base for Washington, a suspected bank-robber drove his car at high speed across the front of the official cortege, with a police car in hot pursuit.

Police later said that the man, who escaped, was probably armed, but no shots were fired.

Later, in a ceremony in the grounds of the White House, Queen Elizabeth said of the United States: "we see you as our strong and trusted friend, and we believe that you, in turn, will find us as ready as ever to bear our full share in defending the values in which we both believe."

The U.S. Declaration of Independence may have broken the constitutional links between the two countries, she said, but the friendship remained.

President Ford, who was accompanied by Mrs. Ford, told the Queen: "America's respect for the United Kingdom is symbolised by

its affection for the royal family." He went on: "the wounds of 1776 have long been healed as proved by the splendid contribution of the United Kingdom to the Bicentennial of the United States and your presence here."

A thousand people, mostly members of the British community in Washington, were present in the White House grounds for the ceremony.

Also present were U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Mrs. Kissinger.

Later, the Queen and Prince Phillip were guests for lunch in the White House and later tonight they attended a dinner in an air-conditioned marquee in the White House gardens.

Sterling's recovery suddenly halts

LONDON, July 8 (R). — Sterling's gradual recovery against other major currencies came to a sudden halt today when it lost nearly two cents against the U.S. dollar. Sterling closed at 1.7840 dollars compared with yesterday's closing price of 1.8025.

Dealers said the sudden drop came in late trading and they were surprised by sterling's fall in view of favourable news about the British economy. This includes official estimates of the impact on British payments of North Sea oil revenue and agreement on economic growth strategy by the government, trade unions, and employers.

Some dealers suggested the fall in sterling could have come from speculators seeking short-term profits from purchases they made when the pound was depressed last month.

Other dealers feel the drop may have been caused by oil exporting countries carrying out the normal diversification of their second quarter oil revenue rather than movement of London-based investment holdings.

Raid triumph for Israeli intelligence

(Continued from page 1)
agents, who did an extraordinary job of work.

The releasing of the hostages took less time than had been forecast, and the casualties were not as high as had been expected, he said.

When the actual raid was carried out, the Israeli attackers took only 45 seconds to kill the four pro-Palestinian hijackers who were holding the hostages in a building at the airport, General Gur told a press conference.

The hijackers hardly had the time to use their guns, he said.

The Israeli raiders then quickly located three other hijackers elsewhere in the building and "neutralised" them, he said.

The Israeli army leader also revealed that the planes refuelled in Kenya on the way back.

The raiders had been instructed not to land in Kenya if it was possible, but the pilots decided to pull out of Entebbe as quickly as they could and to refuel at Nairobi, he said.

For humanitarian reasons, the Kenyan authorities also agreed to hospitalise the most seriously wounded, Gen. Gur said.

Israel, he said, had been anxious that nobody should be able to accuse Kenya of collusion in the operation.

Gen. Gur revealed that it was in an exchange of fire with Ugandan troops that three hostages were mortally wounded and others injured.

As the Israeli troops stormed the airport building, they cried out to the hostages to stay on the floor.

Some panicked, however, and were hit as they were getting to their feet or running away, Gen. Gur said.

The general explained that 30-year-old Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Netanyahu was shot dead by a Ugandan soldier positioned in the Entebbe control tower.

Communications experts had kept the raiders in touch with headquarters and had allowed plans to be changed as necessary, Gen. Gur said.

He commented: "On the whole, we consider the operation a success."

Only one Israeli soldier was now still in hospital, with serious injuries, Gen. Gur said.



WHITE HOUSE WALTZ — Queen Elizabeth II dances with President Ford at the White House, Wednesday, following a state dinner in Her Majesty's honour. The Queen visited the White House again tonight, Thursday, where she was guest for a dinner held in the mansion's spacious gardens. (AP wirephoto).

West Germany to give Heinemann state funeral



Former President Gustav Heinemann

Heinemann was one of the founding figures of the conservative Christian Democratic Party (CDU), but later became a staunch member of the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

He held the post of interior minister under CDU Chancellor Konrad Adenauer from 1949 to 1950, but resigned on a matter of principle — his opposition to Dr. Adenauer's plans for rearmament.

In the six following years he was in the political wilderness, trying to form a new political force which would supply an effective alternative to the two big parties.

But in 1956 he joined the Social Democrats and when they came to power in Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger's grand coalition government in December 1966, he became minister of justice.

He held the post until 1969, when he was elected president by a narrow majority.

He gained respect for his humanity, and vitality first as an energetic, strongly-principled parliamentarian, then in ministerial posts and finally as a liberal and informal president.

The white-haired, bespectacled former president was taken from his home in Essen in the industrial Ruhr area to the city's university clinic last Friday with blood circulation problems.

Fighting still rages in north Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)
Bahrain's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, said in Damascus today that "serious and sincere work" to reach a solution to the Lebanese crisis would go on.

"Those who imagine that the committee has failed are mistaken," he said.

Its task was not to create an immediate solution to the difficult and complicated Lebanese problem.

W. Berlin authorities: we knew of escape plan

(Continued from page 1)
four had help from inside as well as outside the prison.

Two of the prisoners former kindergarten teacher Inge Viett, 32, and Juliane Plambeck, 23, are accused of having taken part in the kidnapping of local politician Peter Lorenz in February last year, for which the underground leftwing "June 2. Movement" claimed responsibility.

Miss Viett, who escaped from the same prison in 1973 and was at large for two years, was one of six West German detainees whose release was demanded by the hijackers of an Air France plane in Uganda last week.

Of the two others Gabrielle Rollnick, 25, was arrested as a supporter of the movement, and Monika Berberich, 33, was serving a 12-year term for bank robberies for the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group.

New Spanish cabinet critically received

MADRID, July 8 (R). — The government of new Premier Adolfo Suarez took office here today with 10 ministers getting their first taste of cabinet experience in the face of mounting political and economic problems.

In a 20-man cabinet announced last night, Premier Suarez kept seven ministers, including the four military chiefs, in the posts they held under his predecessor Carlos Arias Navarro and moved two others to new posts.

The 43-year-old prime minister introduced 10 fresh faces to a cabinet with a centre-right Christian Democratic tinge to lead Spain to general elections due next year.

But despite fears, expressed privately by Senor Arelliza and another anti-Suarez rebel, Interior Minister Manuel Fraga, that the premier would bring back leaders of the Roman Catholic lay organisation into power, there are no known members of the group in his cabinet.

UAE permanent constitution to be discussed

ABU DHABI, July 8 (R). — The Supreme Council of Rulers will meet on Monday to discuss the permanent constitution and each Emirate's contribution to the federal budget.

The meeting, which will be chaired by President Sheikh Zayed, is expected to discuss other topics such as:

A report on the UAE foreign policy prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The federal general budget.

A report by the communications ministry on air control and transport in the country.

Several laws and federal decrees.

Further measures to consolidate the union.

A source said last night that after ratification by the Supreme Council, the draft of the permanent constitution will be submitted to the Federal National Council which will convene an extraordinary session to discuss its articles.

Bad luck hits Nixons

SAN CLEMENTE, July 8 (Agencies). — Mrs. Pat Nixon wife of the former U.S. President, was admitted to hospital suffering from a probable stroke, a spokesman for Long Beach Memorial Hospital said today.

A spokesman for the Nixon family said the 64-year-old Mrs. Nixon had felt a weakness in her left side during the night and was later taken to hospital in an ambulance.

At the same time it was reported from New York that former President Richard Nixon, who was once a lawyer, was expelled from the New York State Bar.

The decision was taken by a state Supreme Court Appeals Court, which ruled four to one to disbar the former president.

Nimeiry details plan of the attack

(Continued from page 1)
to establish a regime under exiled former Sudanese Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi, who was accused of leading an abortive coup in 1969.

His aim was to take over Khartoum in order to reimpose the Prophet Mohammad's "Shariah" (Islamic law).

Khartoum's International Airport opened last night for international and domestic flights after remaining closed since Friday's attack, the airport administration officer said, adding that all traffic at the airport was normal.

In Cairo, the semi-official paper Al-Ahram said 54 Sudanese politicians planning to seize power had been arrested.

The army death toll after last Friday's abortive coup in Sudan has risen to 67 plus 16 dead from the police, it was announced here today.

In a related development Egypt and Sudan, already linked by economic and political interests, have decided to coordinate military operations following alleged Libyan involvement in the coup.

The announcement of an agreement on military coordination, made by E. Vice President Hosni Mubarak, came against a backdrop of increasing hints about a possible Egyptian role in the coup.

Mr. Mubarak told Egyptian nationalists accompanying him on return to Cairo today from a mission was now having contact with senior Sudanese army commanders.

President Nimeiry is due to next week, according to Mubarak, and observers said talks with President Saïd al-Libiyan were being held in the two countries.

Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the Public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

- The racing includes:
- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.